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RASH PROMISES.

In ancient times, when kings could not read, and when moreover there were no entertaining books for them if they could read it was the custom for them to have a man in their court to make fun for them by his jokes and gibes, and his fantastic capers. He was called sometimes the Court Fool, and sometimes the King's Jester.

Once upon a time there was such a king, and he had a favorite horse; one that he was very fond of—very fond indeed. In talking one day with his jester, he said:

'I really don't know what I should do if this horse should die. One thing I am determined upon: if he does die, I'll positively have the man hung who first tells me the bad news.'

It was the custom in those days to reward messengers bringing good news, and the king seems to have thought that it would be perfectly in keeping with that practice to punish those who brought tidings that were bad.

Well, after a while, true enough, the horse died, and everybody was afraid to go and tell the king. Finally they persuaded the fool to go; so he entered into the palace and went into the presence of the king wearing a most woe begone expression of countenance, as if something terrible had happened

'What's the matter?' asked the king.

'Oh, your majesty! your poor horse! Oh, dreadful!'

'What's the matter?' asked the king. 'Speak, I tell you!'

'Oh, your majesty! how can I speak? and to think that yesterday at this time he was as well as ever! Oh, what shall I do?'

Here the fool seemed so distressed that he could not speak.

'He is dead!' said the king. 'I know he is dead! Why don't you tell me?'

'Yes, your majesty,' said the fool, suddenly calming himself and assuming a look of composure. 'But there is worse news than this I have to tell your majesty.'

'What is it?' asked the king, starting up, more and more alarmed.

'It is that your majesty will have to be hung; for you declared that whosoever first said in your hearing that your horse was dead should certainly be hung, and it was your majesty that said it to yourself.'

The fool then began to dance and caper about the room in great glee at the joke which he had perpetrated on the king.

This story is a warning to everybody not to make rash promises or declarations in respect to what they will do in certain contingencies, in the belief that the contingencies will never happen. A boy once said to another boy, who was boasting that he could jump across a certain brook, that he did not believe he could do it. If he did, he said, he would give him a million of dollars; so the other boy tried and succeeded. On gaining the other bank he looked up triumphantly and demanded the million of dollars. Of course the boy could not pay. All he could do was to look foolish.

TABLES TURNED.

In the good old times, when ministers used to go to the day schools to hear the children repeat catechism, one of them used to have some knotty questions something like those we allude to, to be answered the next time he came. One little fellow asked if he might give the 'minister' a question to answer when he came again.

Certainly the minister said. The question was put:

'Call a sheep's tail a leg, and how many legs would the sheep have?'

Minister said he was ready to answer now, but the questioner thought he had better study it till his next visit, at which time he had forgotten all about it, but was promptly reminded of it by 'young hopeful,' who again repeated it very deliberately:

'Call a sheep's tail a leg, and how many legs would the sheep have?'

Minister promptly gave the answer, 'Five.'

'Wrong.'

Minister explained: 'A sheep naturally has four legs, and call the tail a leg would certainly make five legs that the sheep would have.'

'No,' said the matter on fact young gentleman; 'call the tail a leg as much as you please, that won't make it a leg—a sheep don't have but four!'—Pres. Weekly.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

As in celebrating our centennials we think lovingly of the men and women a hundred years ago, there is a natural interest to know how they lived. We want to see more of their ways than can be learned from formal orations, and we gather eagerly the relics of that day in order the more completely to understand their lives.

So far as many material advantages go, they were certainly far behind their successors to-day, and and this fact is quaintly emphasized by John Phœnix, when he says of Washington, that, although for the time in which he lived a very distinguished man, his ignorance is perfectly inexcedible. "He never traveled on a steamboat, never saw a railroad or a locomotive engine; was perfectly ignorant of the magnetic telegraph, never had a daguerrotype, Colt's pistol, Sharpe's rifle, or used a friction match. He ate his meals with an iron fork, never used postage stamps on his letters, and knew nothing of the application of chloroform to alleviate sufferings or the use of gas for illumination.'

And yet Washington and his associates, whose deficiencies are thus quaintly pictured by the humorist, had some advantages which, with all our boasted improvements, we seem to miss in these later days.

It is indeed not wholly without reason that we lament the disappearance of those gentlemen and ladies of the old school who went out with powdered hair, knee buckles and brocade dresses. Their pictures are not equal to Copely, but their living forms, like their manners and customs, have long since disappeared.

"The apparel,' as has been said, 'often proclaims the man,' and we may add woman, and certainly the costume of the revolution had a picturesqueness which is wanting to our more extensive luxury. The wigs and gowns and bands of the clergy gave their a notable appearance in the pulpit, and cocked hats which they wore in the streets distinguished them from their brethren of to-day, whose white cravats sometimes make it difficult to discriminate between them and hotel dinner waiters or ordinary diners-out.

The gentlemen in those days wore—when he went out—a wig, white stock, white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, with white silk stockings, a fine broadcloth or velvet coat. At home, instead of his wig, he had on a velvet cap, and sometimes a fine linen one under it, and his coat gave place to a gown, frequently of colored damask linen with silk and fancy colored leather slippers.

Ladies wore those elegant silk and brocade dresses which are still so much admired, and their hair, dressed with powder and pomatum, was elevated much higher above their heads than the most of the curling and ambitious locks of their fair decendants to-day.

In those days a gentleman's snuff box was indispensable as the cigar is now, and courtesy was shown in taking the weed in this form with a friend. The houses in those days, with their spacious hall and ample fireplaces and stairways, were very suggestive of solid comfort. In the spacious mansion of Sir Henry Franklin, on Garden Court street, in this city, from whose windows his window, royalist to the last, witnessed the fight on Breed's Hill, the great stairway was so wide and easy of ascent that the county collector used to ride his pony over it.

Bright brass and irons, the use of which has lately been revived, were common in revolutionary times, and as long ago as Governor Eudicott's day they were features of a luxurious household. The punchbowl was also a notable article in families of solid mental means and its contents were a customary treat for company.

Rings were given as presents at funerals to pall bearers and particular friends, and the Rev. Andrew Eliot, of Boston, who died in 1778, left a mug'ful of those articles which had been presented him on such occasions. Hotels on the scale of our modern caravansaries were unknown, but there were taverns and coffee houses where a good deal of solid comforts could be secured. Such are some of the manners and customs of our revolutionary ancestors, whose stately courtesy and dignity covered so much of genuine nobility and worth that we cannot but feel interested in whatever distinguished them from their descendants of to-day.

The difference between perseverance and obstinacy is that one often comes from a strong will, and the other from a strong won't.

A handsome youth, being questioned by a rather skilled lady as to his occupation replied that he was an adjuster of moveable alphabets. He was simply a printer.

'Hail, gentle Spring!' says Thompson, and gentle Spring hailed and snowed, too.

A PROMISE TO PAY.

The Detroit Free Press says: Entering a saloon on Larned street the other day a man laid an old, spavined fifty cents shinplaster on the bar, and called for beer. The bartender surveyed the old relic, turned it over, and replied: "Dot isn't so good as some prown paper.' 'Do you go back on the Government of the United States?' demanded the stranger. 'Vhere is dot Government?' Right there, sir. The Government of the great United States of America issued that shinplaster and agreed to redeem it.' 'I never heard about dot,' replied the bartender, pushing the money away. 'Well, I'll make you hear of it mighty quick if you don't hand out the beer and give me my change.' 'You mean somedings. You start a row?' 'Yes, I mean something. I'll have the United States Supreme Court in this barroom in less'n half an hour, and before noon I'll have you poking your nose between iron bars.' 'Vhat I does, eh?' 'You refuse to take that money.' 'But it ish no goot.' 'What did you issue it for?' 'I didn't makes no money.' 'Wasn't that money made by the Government?' demanded the stranger. 'Who is the Government? Why, the people of course, I am a part of the Government, you are another part, and so on, I aded to issue that money and so did you, and we promised to redeem it. Now, you take in that promise to pay and gave me my change, or I'll get up the biggest lawsuit you ever heard of.' 'Who shall take him of me?' inquired the bartender, as he picked up the money. 'Any one you offer it to, or he'll be liable to a suit for false pretenses. Go right up to the post office with it, demand silver, and if they won't exchange you can get a lawyer to shut the shop up.' The man took it and handed out the change and the beer, and, as the stranger passed out, he called to his wife and asked: 'Say, Katrina, what you tink now?' 'Some more taxes, Henry.' 'No more taxes, but I am some of der Government and you are some of der Government, and der baby in der cradle is a leetle pit of der Government, and I shall get some new gloze and vote for myself to go to der German council.'

THE WHISKEY CURE.—A middle-aged, well-clad man called at the Baltimore city jail yesterday to inform the warden that he had not drunk a drop of liquor since he was discharged from the prison, a month ago. He probably chose the day after Christmas for his visit to prove by his appearance that he had escaped the temptation to imbibe on Christmas day. This man, with another, who had been regularly incarcerated for intoxication, and who were believed to be so fond of liquor as to be almost beyond hope of reformation, were subjected to the experiment of what is known in the German army as the "whisky cure" Dr. Houck, the jail physician, selected the two men as fit subjects, but this could only be done with their full consent, and on subjects who had been confined for terms long enough to make a test. They were given a cell to themselves, and for three weeks all the food they ate was cooked in whiskey and all the fluids they drank were mixed with the same liquor, the whiskey being used without stint. This kind of diet was relished for several days, but soon became repulsive, nausea ensued, and the unassimilated food was ejected. Two or three days before they left, the prison food not cooked with whiskey were served and eaten with relish, but a full bottle of whiskey that was placed beside the plate of each of the men at every meal remained untouched, they having lost their desire for the liquor. Neither of these men have been committed to jail in the month that that has elapsed since their discharge. Before that time hardly a week elapsed during which they were not inmates of the jail because of intoxication. The man who called yesterday indicated by his looks that he had undergone a beneficial change and was no longer a bummer.—Baltimore Sun.

A HARD SENTENCE.

We find the following communication in the Alexandria Gazette, and it is about the hardest sentence ever pronounced by a Virginia justice;—Rich. Whig.

Ordered to Quit the City.—Levi Murry, an old man, drunk, ordered to leave town.—Police Report.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor. The first I knew of the above named person was when he was a respectable citizen, a cabinet maker, also a member of the Methodist Church, and one of the finest singers in the choir. As true and patriotic a man as ever lived; four of his sons were in the confederate army, where they served gallantly; two were in Kemper's battery.

Misfortune might have driven this old man to drink; God only knows the cause of his fall. But an old citizen to be driven from his home for being intoxicated is hard. Where is he to go to? We should pity the sorrows of the poor Old Man.

A pi-ous boy—a printer's devil.

DODGING THE PLOW HANDLES.

One great drawback to the material progress of the South, since the war, is the prevailing disposition of the boys and young men to dodge the plow handles and get into some shady and genteel (?) position, generally behind the counter of some town or country store, into the learned professions or some agency, thus obtaining, as they imagine, a more elevated and more respectable, as well as more easy, position in society. In all this we think they are mistaken.

In regard to respectability, the man who is least dependent upon others and who, by his own labor, secures to himself the means of providing for himself and household, and is exempt from the necessity of truckling to the whims and caprices either of individuals or the public, is apt to be most respected by his acquaintances. The farmer—we mean one who has intelligence enough to conduct his business with system and who tills acres with such success as to provide for the economical and frugal demands of his family and his country upon him, will always command the respect of all classes of the community, the lawyer, doctor, merchant and everybody else.

It is time for our boys to begin to take proper views of this subject, and to understand that to be useful and industrious is to be respectable. There is as much dignity in the trade of the carpenter, bricklayer, blacksmith or shoemaker as there is in standing behind counters measuring tape or weighing tea. A good tanner has a surer and brighter prospect for competency and happiness in life than a poor doctor or a dull lawyer; and a sensible, skillful wheelwright or cabinet-maker, fully alive to the capabilities of his calling, would not swap chances with any clerk or the agent of an uncertain enterprise without heavy boot.

The hand of the farmer or the mechanic may be rougher and harder, but it will grasp the chances of success in life with a quicker motion and hold them with a firmer grip than the soft and delicate claws that have never been developed by 'scratching for a living.'

Work don't hurt anybody, and one half of the excuses we hear for dodging the plow handles and seeking some easy way of making a living originates, in what some quaint writer calls 'being born constitutionally tired,' in other words, originates in indolence and laziness. There are too many apprentice to mercantile and speculating pursuits and too few to the productive. When this order of things is reversed our material advancement will be wonderfully accelerated.—Oxford Friend.

ALWAYS LOVERS.—Married people should treat each other like lovers all their lives—then they would be happy. Bickering and quarrelling would soon break off love affairs; consequently, lovers indulge in such only to a very limited extent. But some people—men and women both—when they have once got married, think they may do just as they please, and it will make no difference. They make a great mistake. It causes all the difference in the world. Women should grow more devoted, and men more considerate after marriage, if they have the slightest idea of being happy as wives and husbands. It is losing sight of this fundamental truth which leads to hundreds of divorces. Yet, many a man will scold his wife who would never think of breathing a harsh word to his sweet heart; and many a wife will be glum and morose in her husband's return, who had only smiles and words of cheer for him when he was her suitor. How can such people expect to be happy?

Old Mr. Peters never appeared to care what his daughter did so long as she did what was right. He stepped suddenly into the parlor last evening, and the lights being turned rather low it was sometime before he discovered his daughter and her lover stowed snugly away neath the big mister of the latter. But when he did, each particular hair arose horizontally, and he said, 'Daughter, the fire burneth low. I see, but that is really no reason for your nestling down in the overcoat like a fawn in cold weather. Arise, daughter, and go to thy room. Arise, young man, and skin out of that front entrance, or my boot and your coat-tail will come in unpleasant contact with each other.' And they did just as the old gentleman requested.—Nat. Republican.

Looking to others for our standard of happiness is the sure way to be miserable. Our business is with our own heart and our own motives.

A young man asked his bachelor uncle: "What advice would you give to a young man who was contemplating matrimony?" "I should advise him to keep on contemplating it.'

The Kinston Gazette says that it is a mistake that that paper has been sold and would be removed to Randolph county. The Daily has been discontinued but the Weekly still lives, breathes and has an existence.

A SAD CHAPTER—THE RESULT OF CHRITTMAS ENJOYEMENT IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta Daily Herald gives the following chapter of crimes and accidents resulting from the enjoyment of the Christmas holidays in that state:

The news from all parts of the State reveals more than the usual number of casualties and distressing occurrences, the result of the unusual license allowed at that season. The Augusta papers contain an account of a dozen serious accidents. A gentleman passing along a secluded street was shot at, four parties shot while handling loaded firearms, a white boy's nose split open by a tin trumpet, a negro's head slashed open with a knife from the ear to the shoulder. An indecent assault made upon a white girl 14 years of age by an unknown negro, a seven year old little girl gored by a cow that had been worried unto madness by fire-crackers and mischievous boys, another little girl's eye put out by a ball from a Roman candle; besides several narrow escapes, one of which was a ball striking a tree against which a young lady was reading, within a few inches of her head.

Besides these, there were two persons killed outright; a negro boy stobbed to death by a white boy, and a white boy shot through the head by a negro boy.

From Fort Valley there is a record of an awful death. A negro woman, named Carie Houser, while dancing, was shot through the head and instantly killed. A party of boys had obtained some muskets, when other fire works were exhausted, and were marching round town firing off salutes. Stopping before the house where this dance was in progress, a salute was fired. A ball chanced to be in one gun, and it sped on its mission of death to haul the step lifted in the dance over eternity's brink.

And, finally, as if to close the series of accident with a kind of ghastly grimace, we have the record of a man laughing himself to death at a masquerade ball!

HIS FIRST DUTY.

Jake saw an old acquaintance by the name of Amos, on the street, the other evening, and accosted him:

"W'y, Amos, whar you been so long—I ain't seed you fur a long time?'

"Ise been down the country fur two weeks, to my brudder's house.'

"Well, can't you come down to my house to-night? I want to hab a good long 'talk wid you 'bout the p'literkill sicher washun!'

"It'd be a mighty pleasure to do so, Jake, but you see, ole feller, dese here's hog-killin' times, and meat's lyin' round regardies of de perlitikil condition ob affairs, and of a nigger don't lay in some of dem perwissuns dese nights he's gwine to smell the grabeyard fore de next 'lection!'

"Den I'll skuse you till yore meat's all in!" said Jake.—Atlanta Constitution.

We have all laughed at the humor of the clergymen who after performing a marriage ceremony, gave out the hymn beginning with

'Deluded souls that dream of heaven.'

Here is a mate for it. Some time ago, in a church at ——, a couple were married. The bride's christian name happened to be Mercy. The minister gave out a hymn, one line of each verse being:

'In Mercy's arms there still is room.'

One of the congregation, at least, put a literal meaning to it, for after the services were over he came up to a friend, stammering:

'I—I don't know about there being any more room in Mercy's arms. I think they are pretty well filled now.'

Man leads woman to the altar; in that act his leadership begins and ends.

Mr. Budd asked her, 'Rose, wilt thou be mine?' Rose answered: 'I am sorry it cannot be—but a rose cannot be turned into a bud.'

Since they have got to making molasses out of logwood and scrap-leather some one ought to make buckwheat cakes out of old breeches.

In a street of Leicester, one day, Dean Swift was accosted by a drunken weaver, who, staggering against him, said: 'I have been spinning it out.' 'Yes,' said the dean 'and now you are reeling it home.'

When a man and woman are made one by a clergyman, the question is which is the one? Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before the matter is finally settled.

'I never could bear children,' said a crusty old maid to Mrs. Partington. 'Perhaps if you could you would like them better,' mildly replied the old lady.

John Fitz says that when a man comes home at night and sups his tea with a fork, and tries to spread a slice of bread with a teaspoon, that man has met with a sore affliction, and has been trying to deaden it in some innocent way.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 12. 1876.

CONGRESS.

The Holidays being over, both branches of Congress went to work on Wednesday last. The vacation was occupied by the Committees to a certain extent in cutting out work for the session, and the country will not be long in expectancy of what is to be the path to be followed.

If any measure of relief could be applied by Congress to animate the business of the country and rouse it from the paralysis which has settled upon every industrial interest, then to legislation upon the currency our first anxieties would be directed. But financial relief cannot speedily follow any action of Congress. The whole system of American finance is complex, yet not scientific. The creation of a necessity, and the supple slave of the hour, it has become an insolent master, an imperious spirit, that will not be laid by any magic of legislation. Financial relief can only come by the operations of time. It was a disease, a shock to the monetary system, which overthrew the unstable fabric of credit, and destroyed all confidence. And as confidence is a plant of very slow growth, so the country must await until it again reaches maturity before it can again welcome prosperity.

In the meantime some hard lessons must be learned, some pleasant practices be abandoned, some darling indulgences be surrendered. Economy, rigid and self sacrificing, must be the first step. The ease with, which money was made up to the explosion of '73 out of the profusion of currency then in circulation, begat wild extravagance, manifested not only in generosity of living, but in the wildest ventures of speculation. All that is past, and the painful, but inevitable path of retrenchment must be trod, to bring back not only individuals but the country to thrifty health.

And this brings us to the next most important action of the Congress in the beginning of its work, which work must be cut out by the Committe on Appropriations. From this Committee proceeds all the measures of retrenchment by which the country is to be saved the many millions which have been wasted without scruple for political purposes among political friends. Perhaps forty millions can be lopped off from appropriations without detriment to the public interests. This is as much saved as was the whole expense of the country in 1840 which drove Martin Van Buren from power for his unparralleled extravagance. There is no reason why the government should not come down in its expenses as well as individuals, especially when there is demonstration that the excess now about to be reduced has been applied to illegal purposes.

And this brings up the next important work of the Congress; that of Investigation, which will fathom the abyss of radical corruption, and end as it ought in driving the party from power as unfit to hold it. There is so much to investigate that time will hardly be allowed to reach all the subjects which invite attention, but the Indian Bureau, the Navy Department, the Pension service, will all be called to give up their disgraceful secrets, expose participants in them to punishment and perhaps restore to the National Treasury a portion of ill gotten wealth.

Perhaps we may add something of what Congress does before our paper has gone to press.

It may be heartless, but nevertheless it is true that we are tired of the subject of Charlie Ross, and no doubt is most of the public. Not from any want of sympathy in so dreadful a bereavement; not because we cannot realize the terrible pangs which tear a parents heart—a pang worse than death itself, because the dread uncertainty of the lost one's fate is ever present to their mind; but because violent emotions exhaust themselves, the feelings cease to respond when too long played upon, and listless indifference follows the most agonizing interest. Charlie Ross, the innocent little boy, has been spirited away now for more than a year. No clue yet found has been followed to the end. Reports of his discovery have been started without end, now in the United States, now in England, and the sensation makers of the Northern press have practiced upon the ready credulity of curiosity-ridden people, till even they are becoming wearied out. Some time since, it was announced that the missing boy had turned up in St. Alban's, Vermont, and there was an apparent consistency in the tale of the lad who personated Charlie Ross that inspired some hope that the parents heart was at last to be made glad. The lad proves to be a precocious imposter, beyond his years in the art of lying.

Now we hope to hear no more of the sad subject until a final announcement is made of the restoration of little Charlie to his father.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

One of the propositions to be made by the U. S. House of Representatives in the direction of economy, is a reduction of the Army. It is right that this step should be taken, since there is no reason why the army should now be larger that it was before war, say 15,000 men. What is the legitimate use of the army? To garrison fortifications, which in time of peace, would not require more than a company; to act as a protection against the Indians, and to guard the Mexican frontier, and this is about all absolutely needed. What *has* been the use of the Army? To follow at the heels of revenue men, and aid them in harrying and worrying and robbing the people; to stand upon guard to be ready to suppress imaginary outrages upon the negroes, conjured up in the scheming brains of radical office hunters; or to answer to the call of some illegal governor like Kellogg who forced himself upon an unwilling people and demanded and received the aid of the general government that party might live at the sacrifice of peace and law.

The army, has been anything but a promoter of good will. It has not endeared the government to the South. It has been the ever present reminder of subjugation, the ever-ready tool of a conqueror's will. It has kept up strife when good will would have grown up. It has exasperated where there would have been reconciliation. It has generated suspicion where confidence should have flourished; it has, in effect, by being kept in the South where it was not needed and where it was not wanted, kept up the ideas of hostility, and made, as far as insulting jealousy and suspicious fears could go, two peoples of a nation who would in the absence of an armed, and to all intents, a foreign, force, long since have been cemented into one.

In the name of wisdom and peace and economy, let the army be reduced, even if it plucks the fine feathers from some epaulletted gentry.

It is given out in Washington that if the bill reducing the army becomes a law it will have the veto of the President We have elsewhere spoken of the sufficiency of a small army for all necessary purposes. If the President wants a war, and needs a larger army, experience shows how easy it is to get up one of any size at very short notice. The Americans are naturally soldiers. All that the government wants is enough men to guard the frontiers keep the Indians in check, and provide, out of the appropriations, munitions and stores to be ready in the event of war.

Now the army costs one thousand dollars a man—a costly luxury in these hard times.

'I wouldn't be such a Christian as you are, John,' said his wife, as she stood in the doorway dressed for church. 'You could go with me very well if you wanted to.'

'How can I?' he half sobbed. 'There's the wood to be split, and the coal to be shoveled over to the other side of the cellar, and no dishes washed for dinner yet.'

'Ah, I didn't think of that,' she murmured, thoughtfully, and giving her new cloak a fresh hitch aft, sailed out alone.

One of the saddest results of the war is the almost total extinction of the rice industry in the Cape Fear district. Immense tracts of rich swamp land, drained at immense cost, ditched, banked, and cultivated with a nicety of a garden, have reverted to nature and become a hideous morass. The ruin is so complete that it seems impossible now that money or labor can ever again retrieve it.

The warm weather of Christmas week and subsequently has caused much of the pork put up this season has spoiled. This occasions much individual loss, and may have some effect upon the market, though, as we said in our last, the shrinkage in values ought to apply to pork as well as everything else. Money is too scarce to sustain any 'corner' in pork.

There seems to be no disposition on the part of Congress to respond to the recommendation of the President to impose a duty on tea and coffee. Nothing is more unpalatable to the people than such a tax, especially as it would be imposed to make up the deficiencies caused by the waste of the present administration. Retrenchment, not more taxes, is what is demanded.

Mr. Lamar, the present able Representative from Mississippi has been nominated by the Democratic caucus as their candidate for the U. S. Senator. Mr. Lamar is a man the South will delight to see in the Senate and whom the North with singular unanimity will welcome.

The telegraph informs us this morning that the Legislature of Ohio has before it a bill requesting Gen. Grant to dismiss his relatives and appoint Union soldiers in their places.

There are 11,333 blind men and 8,977 blind women in the United States.

"Old Reliable"—The first number of the new volume of the *American Farmer* for 1876 is received, and is a capital one in every respect. The mass of practical information in every branch of agriculture, in this single number, is worth far more to any inquiring farmer who is anxious to improve his land and his condition, than the year's subscription. Space cannot be spared to enumerate the various papers offered in this initial number of the year; but the reports from the agricultural club and other meetings, of successful modes of farming, will be found of peculiar interest,—coming as they do from well-known practical farmers and horticulturists.—The number of correspondents of this old journal, as shown in the copy before us, is very large, and includes letters from France and Germany, and from many of our own States, all giving the most improved methods of farming within their bounds. Published by SAMUEL SANDS & son, Baltimore Md; at $1.50 per annum, or $1 for club of five or more. Specimen numbers will be forwarded when requested.

The Editors and publishers of the *Record* announce the removal of that paper from Goldsboro back to Magnolia, and in the leading editorial of its last issue say:

We issue the present number of the *Record* from Magnolia. We are in the same quarters occupied four months ago. Everything is in nearly the same place as before and as we look around and comprehend the situations we realize the fact that the *Record* is at home again.

Judge Tourgee has been appointed by the President of the United States, Pension Agent for Raleigh, N. C.

The Tarboro Southerner says, we hear from every quater of the loss of pork on account of the late warm weather.

Mr. Bluford Williamson, of Nash, has hauled out and composted in his field 3000 pounds. Sam McLin an industrious colored man of Rocky Mount has lost all he had, and many others are fearful of losing. Oh for a cold snap

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The New York Tribune says; Senator Morton's proposal to hunt for the bloody shirt in Mississippi seems to have settled two things—the election of Mr. Lamar to the U. S. Senate and the impeachment of Gov. Ames and Lieutenant Gov. Davis.

The correspondents from Washington all say that Randall is determined on making a reduction of $40,000,000 in the appropriation this year.

The Kinston Gazette, since the contradiction which appears on our first page, has ceased to exist and we learn from the Goldsboro Messenger, that it will be removed to Randolph, and reappear at Asheboro.

The Supreme Court has begun its winter session at Raleigh, all the Judges being present except Judge Bynum who is detained at home by indisposition.

Nine jurors in a panel of twelve will be permitted to return a verdict hereafter in Texas.

Kentucky has a law that all money won in betting on elections shall be confiscated to the school fund.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Postal Committee of the House will vote Tuesday on the bill reducing the postage on newspapers and third-class matter.

The members of the House Committee on foreign Relations called at the Executive mansion and paid their respects to President Grant.

The Ways and Means Committee will pay their respect to-morrow.

Dr. J. P. Hambleton, of Georgia has been elected clerk of the Ways and Means Committee.

The House Committee on Appropriations held a long session this afternoon on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and completed it for report to the House next Monday. The total amount of the bill is reduced about $80,000 from last year of $320,000.

The Pension Appropriation bill was also finished, and will be reported to the House by Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, (an ex-Confederate). No reduction was made from the Department estimates for this bill, its amount being $29,500,000.

Frankfort, Jan. 7.—In the State Legislature a hot fight is in progress for United States Senator. Mr. Stephenson, the present incumbent; ex-Governor Leslie, Hon. J. B. Beck, John S. Williams and Isaac Caldwell are the aspirants.

Galveston, Jan. 7.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and renominated Richard Coke for Governor. R. B. Hubbard was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

Havana, Jan. 7.—Advices from the City of Mexico to January 1st state that the new German and Spanish ambassadors to Mexico have arrived there.

The President was to visit the Rio Grande region within the present month. It is asserted that he will go no further than Tampico.

The Revista says the Catholics continue to threaten the Protestant worshippers at St. Peter's Church.

The great statue of Christopher Columbus, designed for the City of Mexico, has arrived at Vera Cruz. Owing to the great size of the pedestal it will be hauled over the mountains by ox-carts. It is too large to pass through the tunnels of the railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The revolution in Michoacan continues.

MARKETS.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 8th.

Lugs, Very common	3.50 to 4.00
" Good "	4.00 to 5.00
" common bright,	6.00 to 8.00
"fancy Smokers,	12,00 to 15,00
Leaf, common red	5.00 to 7.00
" good	8,00 to 10,00
Wrappers, Medium	12.00 to 15,00
" Fine,	20.00 to 25.00
" " Extra	30.00 to 35.00

DURHAM Jan. 8th.

Corrected by H. A. Reams.

Lugs.—Dark,	7 to 8
Red,	8 to 11
Bright.—Com.	9 to 10
Good,	10 to 12
Fine,	12 to 15
Fancy,	16 to 25
Red Leaf.—Com. dark,	9 to 10
Good,	11 to 15
Fine,	12 to 14
Bright Wrap.—Com.	12 to 16
Medium,	16 to 25
Fine,	35 to 40
Extra,	50 to 75

COTTON.—Raleigh Jan 8th.—The market firm, receipts light. Middlings 12½; Stained. 11.

We are indebted to the Raleigh News for our Cotton reports.

Wilmington, 8th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 12¾.

Norfolk, January 8th—Cotton firm; middling 12¾.

FLOUR.—Flour Markets dull and prices rule low. Raleigh, Jan. 8th, North Carolina $6,50@$6,75.

Provisions.—Raleigh Jan. 8th. Western shoulders 11c. Clear rib 13. Hams 20.

Wheat.—Richmond 8th. No material changes, prices for both Red and White ranging between 1,20 to 1.40.

THE 153rd SESSION
OF THE
University of North Carolina

WILL begin on Thursday, Jan. 6th 1876.
The necessary expenses for session (exclusive of travelling and clothing) will vary from $100 to $130.
For circular apply to
jan 5?1. CHARLES PHILLIPS.

WEBB'S
WAREHOUSE,

IS now open
Sales, *Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays* of each week.
All grades wanted and Market Price always Paid.
jan 5. E. H. POGUE. & CO.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

UNDER this name the Institution, lately known as HORNER & GRAVES's School, will, in consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. J. C. HORNER, be conducted by the subscriber.
Circulars containing full particulars can be had by application to Maj. D. H. HAMILTON, until the 5th of Jan., and afterwards to the Principal also. In the mean time the public are assured, that a thorough course of instruction and discipline will be maintained, and the School placed on an equal footing with the best Classical and Military Institutions in the country.
The Spring Session of 1876 will open on Monday the 17th of Jan.
R. H. GRAVES
Dec. 15 '75tf.

SALE
OF A
Valuable Safe
AND
Notice to the Creditors of the Hillsboro Savings Institution.

ON Tuesday the 1st day of February 1876 at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Hillsboro I will sell for CASH to the highest bidder
That Large and Valuable Safe
owned and used by the Hillsboro Savings Institution. It cost $400, and is in perfect order.
Notice is hereby given to all Creditors of the Hillsboro Savings Institution, whose claims are secured in a deed in trust made by said Institution to John U. Kirkland to present the same to me on or before the 1st day of Feburary 1876, on which day final distribution of the assetts will be made among the Creditors, who have so presented their claims, and all failing so to present will be barred from all participation there.
JOHN W. NORWOOD,
9th dec. '75. Commissioner.

NOW READY FOR DECEMBER AND CHRISTMAS TRADE.
43 pair Bedsteads all styles very cheap.
13 solid Walnut dressing Bureaus, beautiful.
½ doz. Lounges upholstered in Rep Terry and Hair Cloth.
Dressing Case Suits.
Enameled Suits. Tin Safes a specialty.
Tables, Washstands, Cabinet, Sitting and Rocking Chairs. And all goods usually found in a first class Furniture House. Bring good Barter, we will trade
dec. 1st. '75tm. C. S. COOLEY.

Nat L. Brown,
RALEIGH, N. C.
DEALER in Sheet Music of
Musical Instruments, Strings and Trimmings for Violins, Guitars, Banjors,
CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
BASKETS. Baskets, the largest assortment in the State.
Also General Agent for the celebrated ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS. Best for Churches, best for Schools, best for the Home Circles, best Everywhere. You can save money time and freight by purchasing from NAT L BROWN
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Raleigh, N. C
Jan. 20. tf.

SOMETHING NEW!
CALL AND SEE.
In the Language of Virginia's distinguished Son.
We bow to the will of the People,
AND on the 1st day of January 1876, open the
BRICK STORE
known as the Berry's Building, with a general line of
GROCERIES.
Consisting in part of
COFFEE,
SUGAR,
TEA,
MOLASSES,
BACON,
FLOUR, SOAP,
CANDLES, PEPPER,
SPICES, CANNED GOODS,
CRACKERS, CHEESE,
PICKLES,
CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.
Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.
Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market. We subscribe ourselves
KIRKLAND & CO.,
WE will take, CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods.
☞ Collie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends. K. & CO.
Dec. 22 1y.

PURCELL LADD & CO.,
WOLESLE DRUGGISTS,
1216, Main St., Corner of 13th
RICHMOND, VA.
KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
&c. &c.
WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes.
White Lead, Zinc, Fire and Weather proof Paint, Painters Colors of every description, Linseed Oil, Varnishes of all kinds, Brushes.
Our stock is very large and embraces every article in our line of business, all of which we offer very low for cash, or to punctual customers. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. PURCELL LADD & CO.
Wholesale Druggists,
Oct. 13.6 Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.
To All Whom it May Concern!
THE LAST CALL.
Without More Money.
I HAVE about closed out the Stock of Goods assigned to me by H. N. Brown for the benefit of his Creditors; there is a small balance remaining, for the sale of which, I will give notice of a Auction in a few days and let them go at what they may bring. But there is a large amount still due on the books. Now I wish you all to understand as I have got through with the goods, I am going to give the books my personal attention, and what is due on the books must be paid. And now I appeal to you as honest people to come forward and pay what you are owing. If you cant pay in full and can make it plain to me that you are willing to do all you can, I will compromise with you. Now don't say when I put your notes and accounts in an officers hands for collection Parks might have asked me for the money, and not run me to cost. I do ask you now and I asked you three months ago as Receiver of H. N. Brown to pay me what you were owing. And now I tell you in plain terms if you do not I am going to make it if there is any chance and that very soon, I would not be surprised if there are not some persons sued for obtaining goods under false pretences. A word to the wise is sufficient.
D. C. PARKS, *Receiver*
dec. 8. of H. N. Brown.

NEW GOODS
AND
NEW ARRIVALS.
MRS. MATTIE TAYLOR, is daily receiving from the Northern cities, the centres of form and fashion, every variety of New Goods, captivating to the taste, and convenient to the purse.
She offers among other things the following Goods, consisting in part of
Sadies' Misses and Children Hats,
Flowers,
Ribbons,
Vailing,
Laces,
Embroideries,
Ladies Ties,
Frilling, Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Belts,
Jewelry, Combs,
Necklasses, Bracelets,
Needles, Thread,
Buttons, Scissors,
H'dk's, Hose,
Corsetts,
Parasols.
Ladies of the town and the country are earnestly solicited to call and examine her stock before making orders elsewhere. She is confident that she will give satisfaction.
Nov. 8.

WANTED.
ALL kinds of Country Produce—for New Goods. MATTIE TAYLOR,
Milliner and Dress Maker,
"At Brown's."

FOR SALE.
CANNED TOMATOES.
FIFTY HALF GALLON CANS of very nice, fresh Tomatoes for Sale.
Quart cans 25 cents Half Gal. 50 cents.
Enquire at this Office, Nov. 29th. 1m

Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.
WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month.
And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.
Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.
Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. March 4 1y.

Marshall C. Cameron,
Dentist.
Late with DR. D. A. ROBERTSON.
OFFERS his services to the citizens of Hillsboro and vicinity. CHARGES moderate, and satisfactory reference given if desired. Persons will be waited upon at their Houses, until I can arrange a suitable Office. All orders left at Dr. Hookers, Drug Store, will be promptly attended to.
Dec. 9th 1874. 6m.

This is to certify that Marshall Cameron, of Hillsboro, N. C. has been a student in my office for three years, commencing Nov. 16th 1871 and ending Nov. 16th 1874. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Marshall Cameron to any who may need his services as a dentist, feeling sure that he will do justice to his patients, and honor to his profession.
Nov. 16 '74. D. A. ROBERTSON.

HATS! SHOES!

I AM now supplying my customers this season with some of the most STYLISH and FELT and SILK HATS, ever brought to this market.
My special styles the 'Cavalier and Confederate' for persons wanting a wide brim, and 'Arlington, and 'Yeomans,' for young men, have been pronounced the most sensible, serviceable and unique HATS ever produced.
☞ Orders carefully filled. Give about height of crown and width of brim, color and price wanted.
Constantly supplied with full lines of Misses and Childrens Shoes in COLORS; pearl and buff; with or without heels, lace and button.
☞ In ordering state age of child if size worn is not known.
Connected with the establishment is a work shop where the finest BOOTS and GAITERS are made to order. None but finest Calf Skin used and fit always guaranteed.
Fine Calf Boots and Gaiters kept constantly in stock from which we rarely fail to make a fit.
TRY ME.
JOS. L. TYACK.
Danville, Shoe and Hat Store.
June 23.

PEPPER'S WHITE FRONT.
The subscriber hereby gives notice to his old friends and customers that the
WHITE FRONT
continues to offer its usual attractions, making it the most popular resort in the city of Raleigh.
The OYSTER SEASON is just opened.
Oysters will be served in all styles and at all hours. All other delicacies of the season will be furnished.
The best of LIQUORS and WINES and LAGER BEER.
Call at the White Front.
sept. 15.3m W. R. PEPPER.

Hughes's Academy.
THE Spring Session of 1876, will commence on the Second Monday in Jan.
EXPENSES:

Tuition, (per session,)	$25 00
Board, (per month,)	12 00

Pupils charged from time of entrance, if more than two weeks is lost at the commencement o session. No deduction made afterward except in case of protracted illness.
For particulars, address
S. W. HUGHES,
dec. 8. Cedar Grove, N. C.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 19TH 18

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year. $2-00.
" 6 months. 1.00.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheap'y and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Loss of Pork.

The warm weather still continues and we are sorry to learn that some of our farmers have lost their pork, which is a calamity that has been general throughout the State. The loss of meat is greater than since 1837 when it was nearly total through the South.

If the Coutry raised more mutton than it does, which everything invites except the distructiveness of dogs, there would not be such a dependence upon hogs for a summer supply of meat. So long as dogs are raised instead of sheep, the country will be kept poor, because so much of its money goes to the northwest for bacon.

A very heavy blow prevailed through Sunday night, and alarming the nervous, but doing no special harm. Jack Tar must have been kept wide awake by it.

Turnip Greens.

The winter summer has started the growth of turnips and the unwanted luxury of turnip greens in January may now be enjoyed.

Levy Bros will be on hand with one of his most attractive advertisements. Look out for it.

The Mercury.

Messrs Thaxton, McDade, and Wallace will soon begin the publication of a new weekly in Milton to be called the MERCURY. It is Democratic in principle, and has our good wishes for its success.

The Mayoralty.

Mr. John M. Blackwood, who was elected last spring Mayor of Hillsboro has resigned. Mr. A. W. Graham, one of the Board of Commissioners, was chosen by the board to fill the vacancy and has entered upon his duty with his accustomed energies.

The Rev. Mr. Harrell has removed to this place with his family, and taken charge of the Baptist Church. He has also the charge of the church at Graham where he will preach alternately with Hillsboro.

Christmas Tree.

We learn that a handsome Christmas tree, was gotten up at Cedar Grove for the benefit of the Methodist Church, under the management of Mr. T. C. Ellis. Our friends at Cedar Grove are remiss in giving us accounts of events in that interesting section, and we therefore can only mention the bare fact of the Christmas Tree.

We learn that all the empty business houses of the town are spoken for by parties preparing to go into business. This looks like reviving life.

The Baptist Church Yard

Is now neatly enclosed, and a vivid coating a green, presents a charming contrast to the unsightly "common" open to cattle, and everything else.

We congratulate the congregation on the change, which we know is gratifying to them and only unavoidably postponed.

OUR TOBACCO MARKET.

We hope hereafter to make regular quotations of a market which has been closed for nearly a year past, but which opened again last Tuesday under the most satisfactory auspices. Notice of the re-opening of Webb's Warehouse by Pogue & Co had been so short, that a large attendance was not anticipated at the first sale, yet to the great surprise of everybody, the streets were on the day of sale early crowded with wagons, and the sale was held with great animation under the persuasive voice and hammer of the auctioneer, Mr. Arnett.

About fifteen thousand pounds sold, bringing prices quite equal to those obtained elsewhere, and the only disappointed men were those who have not yet cooled down from the fever of last spring when prices went crazy, and the commonest stuff brought fabulous prices. Tobacco like everthing else, has had to yield to the scarcity of money and the stringency of the times, and will now bring no more than it is instrinsically worth. There is little room for speculative buyers.

Little of fine quality appeared in our market on Tuesday. No doubt the activity of buyers on that day will bring all grades here. With proper judgment and right direction of energies this can be made to hold a respectable competition with any other market.

We quote some of the sales:

Primings—Com. to good,	$1.50 to 3.00
Lugs—Com. to good,	2,50 to 5.90
" Bright, Com to me.	6.50 to 10.00
Leaf—Dark,	4.50 to 6.50
" Red. com. to good	5.00 to 8.50
Bright Leaf—com to med.	10.00 to 25 00

No fine brights in the market though in demand at fair prices.

The fact that "Dr. Wade's Liver Corrector", is endorsed by the best physicians of Baltimore, Virginia and adjoining States, is alone evidence of its usefulness.

For the Recorder.

TRINITY, N. C. Jan. 3rd 1876.

MR. EDITOR:

As I have a leisure moment it may not be amiss for me to communicate a few "items" which have come within the range of my observation during my Christmas holidays. And it is but natural that I should choose to spend a leisure moment in contributing to the dear old Recorder, the benefit of my "items" however worthless they may be within themselves—because my eye from infancy to manhood has ever found an untelling delight in scanning its columns. It was my 'toy' ere the tint of infancy had fled from my cheek; it was my companion 'midst the "wild dreams" and rural sports of school boy days; and it yet has a peculiar and inexpressible charm for me. In days gone by, it has enlivened week after week my hours of loneliness, penetrated the deepress of my solitude with many a ray of hope, relieved and soothed the pangs of fatigue by awaking in me higher ambition and stimulating me to an emulation of the examples of those whose names have so often adorned its columns. Hence, I am bound to it by a peculiar tie which memory will ever, hold, precious and safe from "the effacing finger of time," I rejoice with the thousands whose hearts have been made glad by its coming that it has triumphantly outlived all the embarrasments and misfortunes incidental to journalism; that it still stands upon principle that shun no scrutiny in defense of truth that fears no foe; that it still maintains its unflinching integrity in defending the principles of its party and in promoting the weal of the Old North State; and that it still enjoys an enviable career of usefulness and prosperity. But pardon Mr. Editor, this digression, and let me tell my "story" which begins at

TRINITY.

I took my departure from Trinity on the 23rd ult, in company with one of the 'fairer sex.' At High Point we were happily thrown into the company of Mr. G. B. Everitt of Concord who carried away on the same day one of Trinity's fairest daughters, bound by all of the inexorable fetters of "matrimonial bondage." They took the same train with us in search of the sweet delicities of their honey-moon. May their bright anticipations be doubly and sweetly realized! But, Mr. Editor, do not draw a wrong inference for my part; unhappily for me the "fair one" in my charge was bound by no such 'fetters' she said "Liberty was sweet" and I said ——well any way was left free too to enjoy awhile longer the bliss of single blessedness.' We alighted at Hillsboro, took a view of the town, and concluded there was more mud than pleasure to be found there. After a desperate struggle on the part of our 'guardian and his spirited animals' we quietly passed out of the mud of Hillsboro', and at six o'clock p. m. we were seated at the table of Mr. L. W. Hall, the "hotelist of Caldwell."

We attended the public exercises at Caldwell Academy the same night, and were pleasingly entertained by the declamations and compositions of the pupils. The pupils acquitted themselves with credit, elicited the close attention and hearty applause of the audience, and showed that they had been subject to strict discipline and thorough drilling. The exercises were interspersed with music that thrilled and delighted all present. This school is yet in its infancy, but it will soon show its merits and advantage. The energy and ability of its Principal will insure its success and ample satisfaction to those who patronize it.

During our stay at Caldwell, we were hopitably cared for by Mr. L. W. Hall. We did not feel that it was Christmas until we sat down to his table which was "heavy laden" with all that "heart could wish." He is one of your 'wide awake men.' We noticed several piles of lumber which he has secured for the purpose of enlarging his dwelling house, and erecting a boarding house. We were shown several barns of fine tobacco which will pecuniarily benefit the community and give a stimulus to its industries. Mr. L. H. Jordan, and others are securing lumber also for the purpose of building. A spirit of improvement pervades the whole community, and if this spirit is kept alive and burning, I predict that Caldwell will be a city before the Centennial of 1976. Caldwell is not even free from this 'matrimonial mania!' Messrs Wm. R. McKee, Charley Wilson, and two of the "fairest daughters' of this section have been swept by its "awful wave" from the "blessedness of single life" into that vast and tempestuous ocean of matrimonial realities.' And judging from the frequent visits of some of the gentry who travel in "two horse buggies." I predict, that others will soon embark for the "some haven.'

In conclusion, Mr Editor, there was one noticeable fact which left its impress on my mind. The ancient and barbaric customs of celebrating Christmas are fast becoming obsolete, and entirely disappearing before the intelligence and culture of a higher and more refined civilization. Be it said to the credit of this section there was not so much of that boisterous carousing in drinking, in burning powder &c, which has been so universal heretofore in this country. Mr. Editor, I have, indeed, trespassed more lenghthily upon your patience than I intended. Pardon, sir, and believe me to be with the highest respect,

Yours Ob't
SAMBO.

Getting Ready.

The party who stole a saddle off a gentlemans horse on last Friday, had better return it or get ready to go to the Republican hotel.

WE MUST ALL DIE.

This is a sad fact, and it behooves us to be prepared to die right when the time comes. Few of us expect it until old age overtakes and admonishes us with grey hairs that the time has arrived when we must dye. Then we look around to find out the best way. We will tell you. Use no other dye than Dr. Tutt's and you will dye right. Your gray hairs will disappear like magic, and in their place you will have glossy, black whiskers, moustache and hair—a perfect imitation of nature, so natural that it can not be detected, and your dyeing expenses will be but one dollar.

Remember, that the tobacco sales will take place in the Hillsboro Warehouse four times a week. See Ad.

A Sack of Salt, for two bushels of Corn. at PARRS.

A little daughter of Mrs. Faulcon, of Garysburg, was crushed to death last Sunday, by a falling mantel-piece.

AGRICULTURE.

The Raleigh News says, at the present moment, there is not an Agricultural Journal in the State. The paper of that name published in this city is under a syncope with faint prospects of revival, and the only agricultural reading the farmers get is from the scanty supplies doled out by political papers or from periodicals published in other States. This ought not so to be.

The agricultural interest is the foundation stone of a nation's prosperity. It sets in motion every industry and is the main spring of every movement of civilized society. Out of its abundant provisions, it releases the larger portion of mankind from the necessities, as in the savage state, of producing their own provisions, and gives leisure for the cultivation of the arts and sciences, for the development of manufactures and for the pursuit of commerce. But as those pursuits beget in the progress of society and the increase of population, a preponderance of the non-producing classes; these last re-act upon the agricultural classes, and press upon them the exactions of ever increasing demands.

And here comes the necessity for increased intelligence and enlarged information among the farming or producing class. All settled countries have long since parted with the virgin freshness of the soil. The elements which nature stored up in the surface coating of the earth have been exhausted. The limits of transfer to 'fresh fields and pastures new' is circumscribed. There is in old countries no more forest to lay low, no 'new grounds' to be brought up as a reserve. Hence nothing is left to the farmer, but his long tilled lands, to be abandoned altogether, to be cultivated on the old plan with the certainties of a bare subsistence, or else a prompt recognition of the situation that agriculture is no longer a rude art, a thing of muscle and endurance, but is as legitimate a subject for the exercise of the brain as the more recondite studies which in other occupations engage the intellectual powes. But then, the farmer who is counselled that farming is a work of thought, must disabuse himself of the idea that his education need be scientific; that he must be able to make an analysis of soils; that he must be able for himself to find the chemical constituents of plant food; or that he shall be able for himself to determine by experimental test, the comparative value of commercial fertilizers. All this trouble has been saved to him. Scientific men, pioneers in this as well as in all other arts in common use among man, have dived into the recesses of nature, laid bare all her mysteries, and presented the results of their researches as a free gift to mankind. The application of these researches is the only strain upon the brain imposed upon him who would avail himself of these enlightened ideas.

And this is the foundation of book farming, so much opposed, because so much misunderstood.

He would be a fool indeed who would expect to lay down abstract theories in books for a perfect system of farming, and he a greater fool who would follow him. But agricultural works, books, periodicals or newspapers, are nothing more than the recorded experience and observations of pratical men, farmers themselves, who unite practice with a knowledge of the advancement in agricultural science, which necessities of an ever increasing population in long inhabited and exhausted countries have made imperative. They note experiments, they record results, they detail experience, they warn or they encourage.

Farming, no more than any other pursuit in modern times, can stand still, and be profitable. It must conform itself to the universal law of progress. It must enter into competition in its practices with the other changes that have revolutionized the industrial world. And to do this it must throw off its reserve and come out of its seclusion. It must learn how one man has made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; how one man has made a hog or a beef by improvement of breeds, to double its weight with the same allowance of food fed out to another of inferior breed; how, by the use of improved machinery, one man saves half the expense of cultivating and securing his crops, and saves time enough to devote to farther improvements.

And all this is among the results of agricultural reading, which we hope to see more general, and lead to the revival of an able Agricultural Journal in North Carolina.

Columbus, Jan. 7.—Among the bills introduced in the Legislature to-day is one making forcible entry into corn-cribs and poultry-yards burglary. A resolution was introduced requesting President Grant to dismiss his relations from offices held by them and appoint Union soldiers in their places.

For Sale Car Load Salt,
Large Lot Continental Axes,
Cuba Molasses,
Demerara
New Orleans,
At KIRKLAND & CO'S.
Jan. 3rd 1875.

CUT THIS OUT,

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Roschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wondrous cures astonish every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist Dr. O. Hooker, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

REMEMBER THIS.

Now is the time of the year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds, and fatal results of predisposition to consumption and other Throat and Lung Disease. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your Druggist Dr. O. Hooker and ask him of its wonderful success among his customers. Two doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a Sample Bottle of Boschee's German Syrup for 10 cents and try it. Regular size Bottle 75 cents Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents.

For the Recorder.

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIE WOODELL

He joined the second Methodist church in Raleigh a short time before his death. His sufferings was short but he bore them all with christian resignation to the will of God; giving evidence through it all that he was ready and prepared to meet the coming change.

Just after the sun had sunk behind the western hills, he calmly, and like the setting sun, sank into the sweet sleep of death to awake in the bright and beautiful world above, to live forever in immortal youth, where the wicked cease from trouble, and the weary are forever at rest.

S. C. B.

"OLD RELIABLE."

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

the pioneer farm journal in America, and so long the exponent of the agricultural interests of this section, begins, January 1st, a new volume under the same control as for thirty years of its existence.

It will continue to be active in every branch of agricultural improvement, and devoted to the true interests of the farming class.

Containing nothing sensational or flashy, it is meant to suit the wants of intelligent reading farmers and their families. The editor receive the aid of a large number of correspondent, eminent in their respective branches; and in each number, besides the treatment of the staple crops, the management, uses and application of home-made and artificial manures and fertilizers, will be found something seasonable for the

Farm, Barn-Yard, Sheep-Fold, Orchard, Vineyard, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Yard, Apiary, Window Garden, Greenhouse Lawn, Workshop and Household.

Subscription $1-50 a year. To clubs of five or more, only $1 each. All postage prepaid by us. Any person sending ten or more names at $1 each will receive an extra copy free. Agents wanted everywhere. Cash commissions paid. Address,

SAML. SANDS & SON,
PUBLISHERS AMERICAN FARMER,
9 North St; Baltimore, Md.

J. R. Gattis,

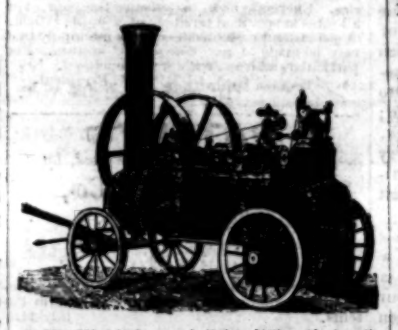
HAS just received a new and fresh supply of
Oranges, Lemons, Northern Apples, Chestnuts, Plain and Fancy Candy,
Of almost every description. NUTS of all kinds and nearly every thing usually kept in a
CONFECTIONERY.
A good and fine supply of all kinds of
Snuff, Cigars and Tobacco.
Also a good supply of
Groceries
And Provisions, such as
Coffee,
Sugar,
Tea,
Molasses,
Lard,
Cheese,
Soups,
Starch,
Soda,
&c. &c. &c.
Lot of extra fine COCOANUTS.
Every thing of which I will sell very cheap for CASH. Be sure to call and see my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
November 9th, tf.

CLAUDIUS W. BROWN,
AT
Farmers' Hall.
Immense Stock of New Goods, DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions, Hardware, Crockery, Stationary, Wooden and House Furnishing Wares, Groceries, Confectionaries.
All selected Goods for the "Hard Times." Families in want will do well to call as the STOCK is NEW, can and will be sold at Popular Prices.
WANTED—All kinds of FURS and PRODUCE.
jan. 5.

VICK'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
Are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is, beautiful Flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Priced Catalogue sent free to all who enclose the postage—a 2 cent stamp,
VICK'S
FLOWER & VEGETABLE GARDEN
is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of Illustrations, & Four Chromo Plates of Flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 25 in paper; 65c. bound in elegant cloth.
VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.
This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first number for 1876 just issued. Address
JAMES VICK,
dec. 5 Rochester, N. Y.

SELECT
Boarding and Day School,
HILLSBORO, N. C.
THE Thirty-Fourth session of the Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK'S, School will open February 4th, 1875.
Board and Tuition reduced to $105.
Circulars forwarded on application.
Dec. 15 2m

TALBOTT & SONS,
(Successors to TALBOTT & BROTHER.)
Shockoe Machine Works,
CORNER CARY AND 17th STS.,
RICHMOND, VA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES.



CIRCULAR Saw and Grist Mills; Hydraulic Presses, and all kinds of Tobacco Fixtures, Wrought Iron Works, Brass and Iron Castings, Machinery of every description, &c.
Sept 22nd 1y.

JAMES W. GIBSON,
Successor to KELLOGG & GIBSON.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
China, Glass, Queensware,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 1207 Main Street,
sept. 22 3m RICHMOND, VA

B. L. BINGHAM, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Gen'l Commission Merchants.
Nos. 6 and 7 Martin St., 'News Building,'
RALEIGH, N. C.
THE highest Prices obtained for consignments of Cotton and other Produce.
Bagging and Ties furnished to Ginners and large dealers at the lowest possible figures.
Nov. 3 tf.

John H. Tyler & Co,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise.
Sept. 22 1y.

A DEAD MAN.
THE man who lives in 7 miles of COLE'S Store and does not know that Cole's Store is the best place to buy
DRY GOODS, WARES, GROCERIES,
or any thing else country people want, especially SHOES and CLOTH, must certainly be dead, deaf or blind.
Dec. 1, 3m.

☞ THIS IS
LEVY BROTHERS,
ADVERTISEMENT.
It will prove to be to your Advantage to Read It.
Wash Poplins at 10 and 12½c, 16⅔c. per yard worth 12½, 16⅔ and 25c.
Scotch Plaids for Dresses at 16⅔ and 20c. per yard worth 20 and 25c. per yard;
Suit Plaids at 25c per yard—these goods are all wool filling and of the latest designs;
Plaid Dress Goods, of the most fashionable colors, at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50c. and up to $1, per yard—all very cheap;
Brocaded and Plain Dress Goods in endless variety, all to be sold at popular prices;
Black Alpacas and Mohairs from 25c to $1,50 per yard. We call particular attention to this line of GOODS, feeling confident that the purchaser can save 4 cents in five per cent by purchasing of us.
Dress Goods for Mourning, in all styles and qualities, at extraordinary bargains;
Plaid Goods for over dresses, in great variety, at much below regular prices;
White Flannels in plain and twill, all wool and part wool, from the finest to the heaviest pieces, from ⅞ to 2¼ yards wide;
Red Flannel in all qualities, both twilled and plain, in all wool only;
Gray, Blue and Yellow Flannels in all qualities;
Also—a full assortment of Plain and Plaid Opera Flannels;
Cotton Diapers at $1 and 1,25, a piece of ten yards worth 1,25 and $1,75;
Bird's-Eye Diaper, all pure linen, at 25, 50, 75 and up to 50c per yard;
Pure Linen Table Cloths, 2 yards long, at $1 worth $1,50;
Table Damask, all linen, in all qualities, from 37½c to $2;
Fringed Napkins at 50, 75c. and $1 per dozen, worth 75c, $1 and 1,25;
Large Size Napkins at $1, 1,25, 1,50, 1,75 and up to $6 per dozen;
White Honey Comb Quilts, the largest sizes, at $1 worth 1,50;
Crochet Quilts at $1,50 and $2 worth 2 and $3;
Marseilles Quilts from $2 to 15; we call particular attention to those at $3,50 and 5, worth $5 and $8;
Double Marseilles Quilts, both sides alike, at $5, 6 and 7; said to be worth $7,50, 8 and 10; but we don't value them so high;
Calico Comfortables at $1,50, 1,75, 2, 2,50 3 and $3,50 all made of good white batting with the exception of the two first prices;
Table Covers all wool, at $1 worth 1,50;
Also a full assortment at from 1,25 to $15;
Piano Covers from 3 up to $15, a great variety of styles;
Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 20, 25, 30c. and up to 1,50 per yard. We now offer extraordinary bargains in this line also in NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS from $3,50 to $10 a set for two windows.
Embroidered Curtain Muslins, 14 yards wide, at 30 and 35c. worth 45 and 50c.;
Merino and Lambs' Wool shirts and Drawers for men, women and children;
Stockings of every description for women and children at low prices. Excellent Striped Hose for ladies at 25c a pair;
Kid Gloves of superior quality, two buttons, at $1 per pair; four button KID GLOVES at 1,50 a pair;
Note Paper, twenty-four sheets of paper and twenty four envelopes, at 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 35 and 40c a box, just about half price; also, excellent Note Paper at 1 a ream;
Neck Ruffles at 20, 30 and 50c per dozen;
Lace Edge Ruffles at 40c per dozen, all made of good muslin, and are extraordinarily cheap;
Double Faced Shawls at 75c. 1, 1,50, 2 and up to $8—all bargains;
Cloth Cloaks and Water Proofs, for ladies and children in great variety;
Carpets of every description at much below regular prices. Don't purchase before examining our stock;
Oil Cloth, two yards wide, at 75c per yard, also yard wide in excellent styles at 50c per yard worth 75c;
Tapestry and Velvet Rugs of every description;
Tapestry Brussels Rugs as low as $2,50;
Hassocks at 75c worth $3,50;
Oil Cloth Rugs at 65, 75c 1 and $1.25 worth 1, 125 1,50 and $1,75;
Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kerseys, Corduroys, and other goods for boys' and men's wear at much below regular prices;
Fringes, Gimps, Braids and Buttons of the latest styles;
Corsets from 40c up to $3 a pair. We call attention to our 110 BONE CORSETS at 1,15 worth $1,75;
Satchels, leather lined at $1 and $1,15 worth $1.50 and 1.75; also, Satchels from 1,50 up to $5,50;
Trunks of all kinds at much below regular price
Mottoes, 10c;
Embroidery Silk, 4c a skein;
Motto Frames at 50c.;
Silk and Lace Ties in endless variety;
Sash and Narrow Ribbons in all colors and qualities;
Knit and Worsted Goods in Hoods, Caps, Jackets, Sacques, Socks, Shawls and Sontags;
And thousands of other articles to be sold at extraordinarily low prices at
LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
nov. 17. RICHMOND, VA.

R. L. HICKSON,
DANVILLE, VA.
Wholesale and Retail
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes, Hats,
FURNITURE, CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c. &c.
I occupy FOUR of the LARGEST Stores in the place, and each branch of the business is conducted separately. In FURNITURE, I have the largest Store South of Baltimore. Parties in want of LOW Priced or fine FURNITURE, would do well to call on me, before purchasing elsewhere, or Ladies in want of fine
DRY GOODS,
can save money by calling on me, or sending for Samples which will be cheerfully sent.
RICH'D. L. HICKSON,
Main Street,
an. 13. Danville, Va.

SAM C. ROBERTSON, W. R. WILSON.
ROBERTSON & WILSON,
DEALERS IN
American & Italian Marble
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, etc.
Oct. 6. GREENSBORO, N. C.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY..... JAN. 12. 1876.

THE RECORDER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $2 00 per annum, or $1 00 for six months—invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square	3 months	$5	6 months	$8	12 months	$15
2 "	3 "	$10	6 "	$18	12 "	$25
3 "	3 "	$15	6 "	$20	12 "	$30
Half column	3 months	$30	6 mo.	$50	12 mo.	$85
column	3 months	$50	6 mo.	$70	12 mo.	$100

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

In the following well-considered article in the Rural Carolinian, an able and thoughtful writer gives his views on the above topic.

It has always been argued that the supply of cotton could never exceed the demand. That its cheapness would always force it into various fabrics as a substitute for wool, flax, and silk, and in this way the demand would always be in excess of the supply. The logic of events is rapidly driving us to the conviction that we have been laboring under a delusion. It is manifest that the cotton supply is pressing closely upon the demand, or that the cheapness of the article will no longer force its use in various manufactures as a substitute for flax, wool, or silk. The declaration comes from spinners abroad and at home that cotton goods cannot be manufactured, and that some cheaper process of manufacture must be resorted to, or the raw material must go down. Here is a direct issue made between capital and labor, and we have to meet it squarely.

Improved machinery and reduced wages (and with it, of course, cheaper breadstuffs) or cheaper cotton. Any planter who has enjoyed the experience of cotton planting with the freedman, since the war, must have come to the conclusion that cotton cannot be produced without loss for less than fifteen cents, and he must be a very sanguine individual if he believes times will ever grow any better under our present government.

From all parts of the country we hear of the stoppage of mills, lock outs, strikes, and dissatisfaction with the state of things, of the stagnation in all kinds of productive business, the paralysis of industries, the distresses of those desirous to labor with their hands for the support of their families etc. We see it in every Southern newspaper that there has been a 'steady decline of the Southern people in the condition of pecuniary exhaustion since the war, which renders it not only proper, but vitally necessary, that we should look carefully into our system of household economy,' etc; and yet we go on in the same beaten track, planting cotton to the exclusion of every thing else—forcing production by all artificial means, and extending the cotton belt up to the very base of the mountains.

Three-fourths of the farmers are unable to strike a lick toward the making of a crop without giving a lien. They give a lien and plant all cotton to buy corn, flour bacon, and mules. Every year it has been growing worse, and the farmers are now more dependent than they were at the surrender. Is it not high time to face the danger and make an effort to rescue the agricultural interest from absolute ruin.

Col. Aiken and other writers have placed this subject before your readers in almost every possible shape, but so far to but little purpose, we fear. The great trouble is the apathy of the planter, the unconquerable aversion to get out of the old ruts. He will readily jump at any humbug that promises impossibilities, but he is ever slow to go systematically about any change that requires time, patience, and system.

The remedy is not to be found in any one expedient—but in general reform. We must practice self-denial. We must realize the fact that we are poor, and cannot afford to live as we once did. We must try to live within ourselves as much as possible, and not run to the store for everything. Pitch your crops to make your provisions, and then make all the cotton you can. But don't pick out the poorest fields for your provision crops, and let the grass take them. Plant a few acres, put down the manure, and cultivate well.

Five acres of corn, with thirty bushels cotton seed and one hundred pounds acid phosphate to the acre, will make more than ten planted on poor land, with half the work, and the same may be said of oats.

We have a glorious climate, and more land than we have labor. Cultivate the best land and let the poor rest.

Plough deeper, take more pains in preparation, and you will have less trouble in cultivating. Provide yourself with grass lots—barley and rye patches, millet, or corn lots; use every means to keep out of the corn crib.

You will be surprised to find how well you can utilize these little side lots. You will find it in the long run far better than hauling corn and hay from the depot over bad roads, when the crop needs work, or the horses need rest.

CARE OF YOUNG STOCK.

Some farmers have advanced the opinion and even practice upon it, that to have hardy stock they must be exposed to the weather, and stinted in food while young; or, in other words, that a calf or a colt well fed and cared for, will naturally be tender, and must be so fed through life to be kept in good condition. This is not so in the first instance, for stock half kept while young, can never recover from the injury thus received, and no after care in feeding can make as good an animal as would have been raised by proper treatment in early life. To keep stock profitably, they should always be kept in a thriving condition, receiving extra attention while young and growing, especially during the winter and spring. Good shelter and plenty to eat and drink are particularly necessary at this season of the year to make valuable horses and cattle hereafter.—Wool Grower.

THE SUMAC DECISION.

There is a demand for dry sumac leaves, and a look at the figures—$10 to $60 per ton—often awakens a desire in those who have never had a hand in the business, to make a trial of sumac gathering. It is the pure leaves only that are valuable, and it takes a large pile of the green article to make one ton of the dried. Children and persons who have nothing else to do, may earn their bread by gathering sumac; but beyond this, there is little money in it. It is plentiful all over the country, north and South—in fact, there is no danger of the stock running out, although many farmers wish it would on their lands, for in light soils some of the species are very troublesome. It is rather too late in the season to think of gathering sumac this year.—N. Y. Tribune.

FLOATING SOIL.

Col. Waring, in Scribner's tells the following incident of the drainage of Haarlem Lake, in Holland:

A curious phenomenon occurred in connection with the outer dyke of the canal on the east side of the lake, where it crossed an area of floating soil which bordered wide ponds near the village of Aalsmeer. An area of many acres, detached by the canal from the old works of defence against the lake, found itself, one fine day, driven by the tempest from the bank of the canal to the other side of the pond. The proprietor implored the aid of the commission. His land had floated to the opposite shore, widely separated from his other fields, and resting on water that was not his own. By the combined efforts of the proprietor and of the commission, these fugitive fields were towed back to the borders of the canal and pinned in place by piles and poles, which prevented them from undertaking another voyage.

This is kind that a contract deal will not hold.

Burns and scalds—Soak a piece of linen rag in linseed oil, suspend it from the tongs over a saucer, and ignite the lower end. The oil which drops from it while consuming should be applied, when cold, with a feather to the burn or scald. If kept in a bottle well corked it loses none of its efficacy.

WANTED.—The Manhattan Manufacturing Company are now reorganizing their general agencies. Energetic men may secure the control of all sales in special territory of a staple article. A permanent cash business and a monopoly that may be made to pay $5,000 per annum. For particulars address, with stamp enclosed,

G. A. LUMPKIN, President,
147 Reade Street, New York.

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Louis Bagger & Co.,

Solicitors of Patents,

Offices, Federal Buildings,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ Send stamp for printed pamphlet, containing complete instructions how to obtain Patents. july 21.

Georgia and Florida. Parties want ing information about Georgia or Florida, should subscribe for the MORNING NEWS.

Published at Savannah, Ga. Daily, $10; Weekly $2 per annum. Advertisers desiring customers in these States, should use its columns. It is the BEST paper in the Southeast. Specimen copies sent on receipt of 5 cents. Address

S. H. ESTILL, Savannah, Ga.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$77 PER WEEK guaranteed to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT Free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. GEO STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

MIND READING, Psychomancy, Fascination, Soul Charming, Mesmerism and Marriage Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly, 100 pages. By mail 50 cts. Hunt & Co., 139 S 7th St. Phila.

AGENTS, the greatest chance of the age. Address with stamp. National Copying Co. Atlanta, Ga.

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New York.

FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS.

H. M. SMITH & CO.

1532 Main St., Richmond, Va.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

We have recently added to our large Stock of implements a full assortment of the best

Farm and Road Wagons

made in this country, which we can recommend to every one in want. They are

STRONG,

LIGHT-RUNNING,

AND DURABLE,

and what is of equal interest to purchasers, at an marvel of cheapness.

We warrant them for twelve months. Farmers and merchants who have to wagon their produce and goods will save 25 per cent. of their hauling expenses by buying these wagons. We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser.

We issue for free circulation a small wagon catalogue, with full description and prices.

STOCK FARMERS

are invited to send for circulars of Feed-Steamers, Fodder-Cutters and Light Horse Powers; also, Corn and Cob-Crushers and Root-Cutters.

Our old customers are assured that the burning of our Factory last year has not in the slightest degree lessened our ability to fill their orders for goods in our line. On the contrary, we have now a larger factory, more and better machinery to manufacture with, and a larger and better stock of material and manufactured goods than we ever had. ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

Dec. 15tf.

LAW & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE

CROCKERY

MERCHANTS,

51 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

MERCHANTS, Hotels and Families can buy

Crockery and Glassware

at the NEW House at prices much lower than in mixed stores. Nov. 17 3m

J. C. BREWSTER, Prop'r.

OF THE

RALEIGH STOVE HOUSE.

IS now ready to supply you with all kinds of STOVES both COOKING and HEATING including the Famous

Cotton King.

Call before purchasing elsewhere. He is the man to repair your Guns, Locks, Sewing Machines, &c. &c.

Bell hanging a speciality.

Roofing and Tin Work of all kinds promptly attended to. J. C. BREWSTER.

Nov 17 3m. No. 4 Hargett St. Raleigh.

J. C. S. LUMSDEN,

CITY STOVE STORE,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Opposite the Market,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Largest, Heaviest, Best and the Cheapest

COOKING STOVES!

ALSO—Parlor, Office, Dining Room and other Heating Stoves in great variety.

Tin, Sheet-Iron and Coffee Ware.

Roofing and Guttering a Specialty.

Nov. 17 3m. J. C. S. LUMSDEN.

ROCK SPRING SCHOOL,

(8 miles south-west of Hillsboro.)

H. M. CATES, A. B. Principal.

TUITION in Latin and Greek Languages, &c. Preparatory to University and State Colleges of N. C. $25 00.

Do. in Higher English, 15 00

Per session of 20 weeks. Board 2,50 per week. Spring Term opens 3rd January, '76.

Full particulars on application to the Principal at Rock Spring, Orange Co. N. C.

Dec. 8. 3m-pd.

North-Carolina. *Superior Court.*

ORANGE COUNTY. 20th Nov. '75.

Andrew J. Borland.

against

William G. Borland, James L. Borland, Lafayette Borland, John P. Borland, Mary Strayhorn, William Strayhorn, Baker Strayhorn, John Strayhorn and Laura Strayhorn.

Petition to sell real estate for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William G. Borland and John Strayhorn two of the defendants in this suit are non-resident of this State; It is therefore, on motion of C. E. Parish Counsel for the plaintiff, ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsboro Recorder a paper published in the town of Hillsboro, County of Orange, for six successive weeks notifying the said William G. Borland and John Strayhorn to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county of Orange at his Office in Hillsboro, on Saturday the 15th of January 1876, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition filed in the cause otherwise the same will be taken to be certified and heard exparte as to them.

Witness George Laws, Clerk of said Court at Office in Hillsboro, the 20th Nov. 1875.

GEO. LAWS, Clerk,

Nov, 27 6t. Superior Court.

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Orange County,

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Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W. N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. R.

Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 19th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte.....	5.45 a m
" Air Line Junc'n	6.25 "
" Salisbury	8.30 "
" Greensboro.....	10.58 "
" Danville.....	1.24 p m
" Dundee.....	1.49 "
" Burkeville.....	3.51 "
Ar. at Richmond, ...	5.25 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	5.50 a m
" Burkeville	9.00 "
" Dundee,	1.00 p m
" Danville	1.23 "
" Greensboro,	6.34 "
" Salisbury,	8.28 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	9.55 "

	GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro' Co. Shops	11.09 a. m.	Arr. 4 10 pm
Arr. at Raleigh	2.40 p m	Ar. 11.05 a
Arr. at Goldsboro'	4.40 "	Lv 8.30 am

STATIONS.	Accommodation Train.
Leave Greensboro,	7.00 p m.
Arr. at Raleigh,	8.08 a m.
" at Goldsboro,	11.15 "
	Arr. 4.00 a m
	Arr. 7.20 p m
	Lv 2.00 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	4.45 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.45 "
Leave Salem,	9.15 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10.35 "

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